

# **COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

## **Defense National Stockpile Center Defense Installation Restoration Program**

**Point Pleasant Depot  
Point Pleasant, West Virginia**



**September 2003**



# **COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

## **Defense National Stockpile Center Defense Environmental Restoration Program**

**Point Pleasant Depot  
Point Pleasant, West Virginia**



**September 2003**

Submitted to:

**Defense National Stockpile Center  
Environmental Division  
8725 John J. Kingman Rd.  
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060**

Submitted by:

**Guild Communications  
5010 Sunnyside Avenue, Suite 201  
Beltsville, MD 20705**

Under:

**Contract No. SPO833-02-M-2088**

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## **Executive Summary**

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's environmental stewardship efforts known as the Installation Restoration Program. The plan is for the Point Pleasant Depot in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. It is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. A series of interviews was conducted with private citizens, elected officials and corporate neighbors of the Depot to prepare this plan.

The primary components are:

- Overview of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the Point Pleasant Depot
- Community priorities for information and involvement with Point Pleasant Depot environmental initiatives

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

A Site Investigation was completed in November 2001.

Conclusions and recommendations for the Site Investigation were based on results of soil samples and sediment samples taken at several locations: ore storage areas, the loading dock area, small arms firing range and the scrap metal pile. Additionally, two groundwater samples and a duplicate sample were taken.

The Site Investigation concluded that:

- There is no immediate threat to human health or the environment.
- Only slightly elevated levels of arsenic and mercury have been detected. These levels:
  - appear to be naturally occurring
  - are within normal ranges found in the Eastern United States

This Community Relations Plan serves as the Depot's planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community.

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## **Section 1: Introduction**

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program for the Point Pleasant Depot, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the Point Pleasant area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. The plan describes the Installation Restoration Program and how it relates to the Point Pleasant Depot, the environmental issues expressed by local residents, and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Point Pleasant neighbors.

Many Point Pleasant area residents helped us with the development of this Community Relations Plan. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the Point Pleasant Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, interested citizens, neighbors, and nearby business owners.

This Community Relations Plan is required under federal laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as the Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan, the federal regulation which implements CERCLA/SARA.

This Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the Point Pleasant Public Library, as well as at the Depot during normal business hours.

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## Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

The objectives of the Installation Restoration Program are to:

- identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts
- take the appropriate remedial action

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program consists of several phases. The typical phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- Decision Document
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document)

A **Preliminary Assessment**, the first phase of the program, determines whether past operations or mishaps have contributed to any environmental impacts at the depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface) and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that may pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation**. This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Inspection. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, hydrogeological studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water flow direction and speed. This information is necessary for the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study.

The **Feasibility Study** is conducted to identify and develop management alternatives, which may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact and community relations. A proposed remedial alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action. The Feasibility Study activities begin during the **Remedial Investigation** phase.

A **Decision Document**, or Record of Decision, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the Feasibility Study, is written at this point, and, with input from the regulators and the public, is adopted.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design, developed on the basis of the Feasibility Study, is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Removing contaminated soil for disposal at a landfill is an example of a remedial measure that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. A No Further Action Decision Document is also routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**). The No Further Action Decision Document is issued to state regulatory agencies for agreement. The document is then released to the public for a 30-day comment period.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each of the action steps of this program is coordinated with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all Installation Restoration Program decision-making.

### **Section 3: Depot Background and Focused Site Investigation Results**

The Point Pleasant Depot is located north of the town of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, on the east bank of the Ohio River, two miles north of the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. The Depot is operated by the Defense Logistics Agency under the National Defense Stockpile program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies. The national stockpile system was developed to create depots strategically located across the country for storage of these strategic materials.

The Depot was opened in 1940 as the Point Pleasant Naval Shipyard, one of three facilities designated to produce tank landing craft known as “landing ship tanks,” or LSTs. The Navy stopped producing LST’s at Point Pleasant in 1942. The facility was then used as a Naval Distribution Center for storage and distribution of war supplies. Beginning in 1951, the War Assets Administration used the Point Pleasant facility as a point of distribution to dispose of war surplus materials. In 1957, the Point Pleasant facility was transferred from the Navy to the GSA to stockpile ores and other materials needed for national defense. In 1988, operation of the property reverted to the Department of Defense. The facility is now operated by the Defense Logistics Agency.

The site is currently an active storage depot engaged in the storage of various materials, including metallic ores. Materials stored outside include zinc, tin, antimony, ferrochrome, chrome, manganese, ferromanganese, lead shot, and scrap metal. The metals and ores are stored either directly on the ground or on concrete pads. Materials stored inside warehouses include cobalt, tungsten and tannin (a material used to produce leather goods).

The Depot occupies approximately 85 acres and has a combined river-creek frontage of approximately 2,900 feet. It is bounded to the north and south by farmland, to the east by a railroad line right-of-way, and by Point Pleasant Marine to the south. Oldtown Creek is located on the northwest corner of the property and empties into the Ohio River. The Depot contains 29 buildings, including eight storage warehouses that are used to store raw materials. Currently, approximately 111,000 square feet of the useable 183,000 square feet of outside storage space are occupied.

## **Findings of the Site Investigation**

A Final Preliminary Assessment was published in 1988, with a recommendation that a Site Investigation (SI) be conducted. The SI was completed in November 2001.

Conclusions and recommendations for the investigation were based on results of soil samples and sediment samples taken at several locations: ore storage areas, the loading dock area, small arms firing range, disposal area and the scrap metal pile. Additionally, two groundwater samples and a duplicate sample were taken.

The Site Investigation concluded that:

- There is no immediate threat to human health or the environment.
- Only slightly elevated levels of arsenic and mercury have been detected. These levels:
  - appear to be naturally occurring
  - are within normal ranges found in the Eastern United States

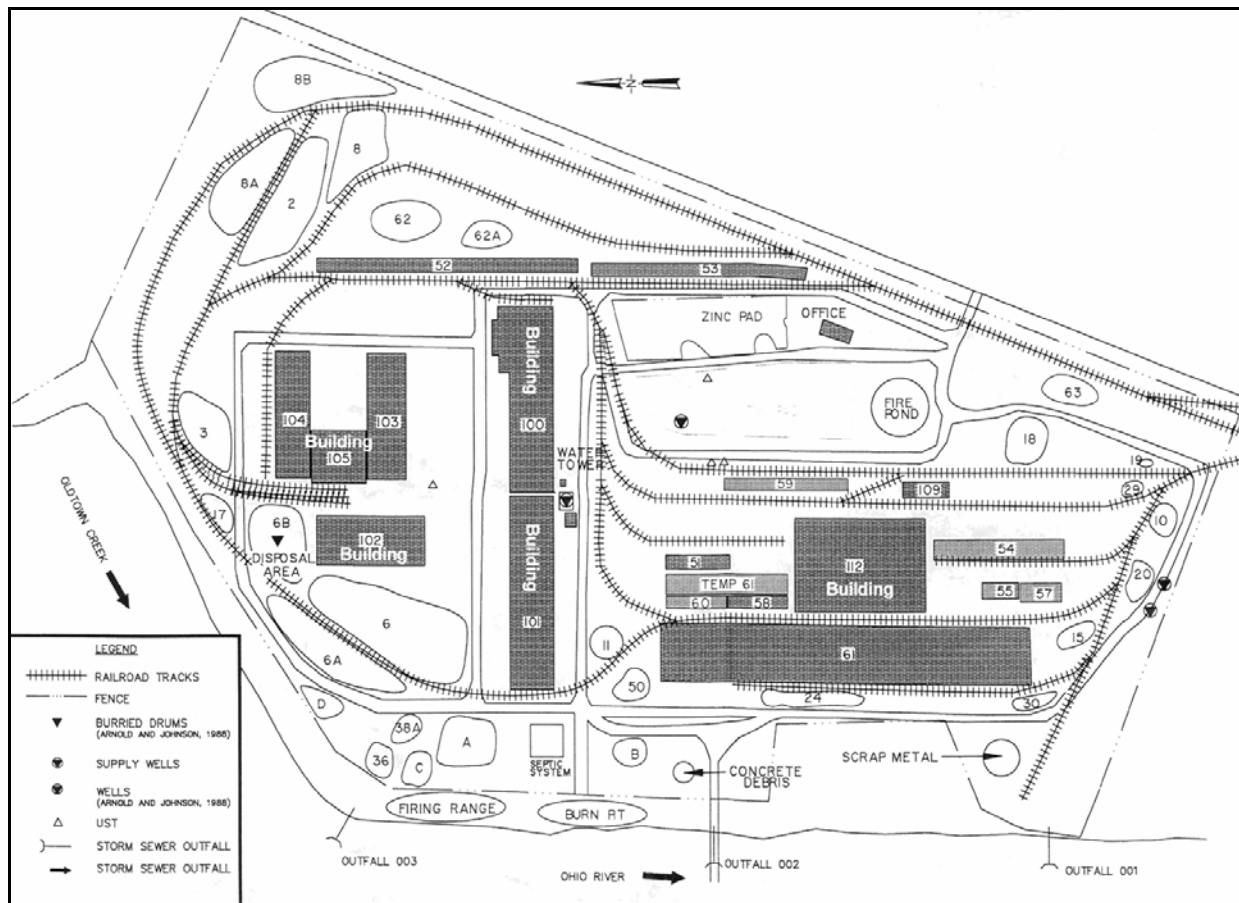


Figure 1. Location of the identified sites at the Point Pleasant Depot, Point Pleasant, West Virginia

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## **Section 4: Area Profile**

### **Community Profile**

Originally chartered in 1794, Point Pleasant, West Virginia sits at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. With a population of approximately 6,000, the city is the county seat of Mason County.

Mason County (pop. approximately 26,000) covers approximately 430 square miles and consists of hilly topography and forested land. Mason County is one of 55 counties in West Virginia and is not part of a metropolitan area.

Industries in Mason County are diverse, and two of the largest are transportation and public utilities. Other area industries include agriculture, coal, chemical production, fabricated metal products, plastics and plastic components.

The city administration of Point Pleasant consists of a 10-member city council with a mayor and city clerk. The county government is directed by a three-member county commission.

### **Geographical and Climatic Characterization**

The Point Pleasant Depot is located in the Ohio River Basin of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. Steep-sided plateaus on sandstone bedrock characterize the plateau. The plateaus are high on the east side and decline gradually to the west.

Soils underlying the Depot are deep and well-drained, primarily composed of weathered glacial outwash and sandy/silty loose soil. Alluvium (essentially gravel or other eroded rock particles) underlies the Depot to approximately 26 feet and glacial outwash underlies the alluvium to depths of 87 feet. Pennsylvanian Age bedrock occurs below the outwash and consists of coarse-grained sandstones and conglomeratic sandstones with minor amounts of shale, marine and freshwater limestone, and coal.

Precipitation in the area is greater than 40 inches per year.

Groundwater flows through the aquifer in a West-Southwest direction. Glacial outwash deposits are the predominant source of groundwater for municipal and industrial use within the Depot area. There are three operational wells onsite. The wells reach into the glacial outwash at a depth of between 20 and 40 feet.



Figure 2. Location of the  
Point Pleasant Depot within West Virginia

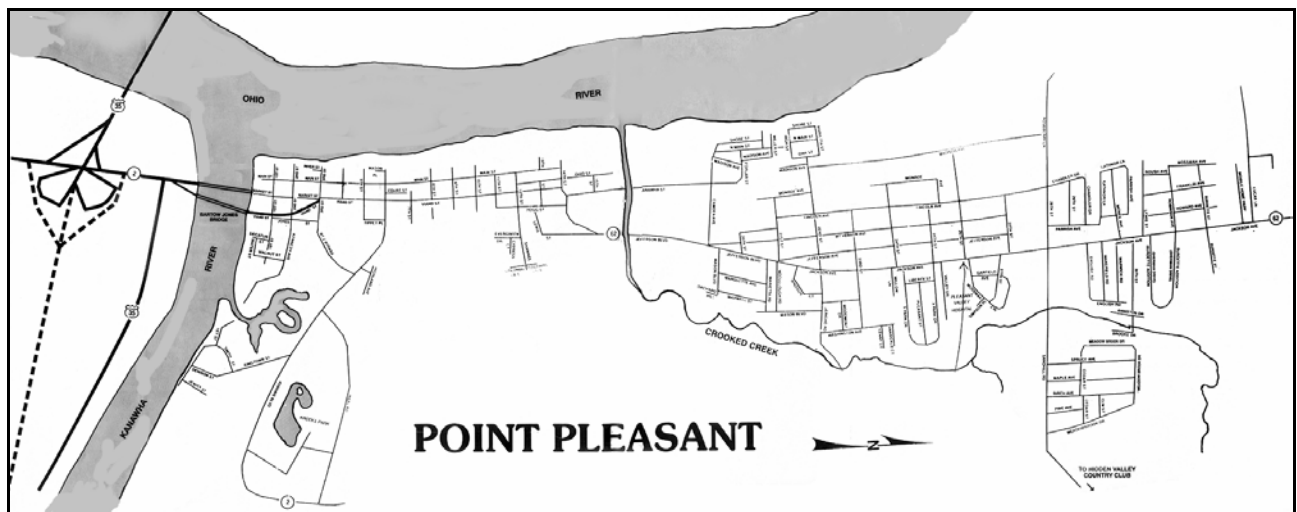


Figure 3. Location of the Point Pleasant Depot within Mason County

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## **Section 5: Public Environmental Interests**

The information contained in this section was gathered from 20 face-to-face interviews with residents of the Point Pleasant area. These public environmental interests reflect community concern with environmental issues in general, and the Defense Installation Restoration Program at the Point Pleasant Depot in particular. (See Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed.)

### **Depot-Community Relations**

Relations between the Depot and the community can only be described as non-existent. Most of the interviewees described their understanding and the community's perception of the Depot and facility as "a mystery," "secretive," and "an unknown."

Activities at the Point Pleasant Depot are unknown to almost every one of the 20 interviewees. A few were vaguely aware that the Depot stored materials necessary for national defense. Only one individual understood the mission of the Depot and that strategic materials for manufacturing were stored there. A few others were aware of the facility's World War II mission as a manufacturing and fabrication facility for LSTs and other naval vessels. Most citizens of the Point Pleasant area refer to the facility as the "Navy Yard."

This lack of understanding of the Depot's purpose and function extended throughout the entire spectrum of those interviewed: neighbors, business and community leaders, and elected officials. Interviewees believed that most of Point Pleasant felt the same way. Although all were aware of its presence, and many had observed truck and rail traffic hauling materials in and out, none could identify those materials. Some interviewees noted that, because of its location – tucked away in a corner of Point Pleasant next to the Ohio River floodwall – the Depot might have gone unnoticed by many residents.

During the Depot manager's presentation, it was explained that there were no environmental problems discovered on the Depot or in surrounding property as a result of Depot activities. None of those interviewed were aware of previous environmental studies conducted by the Depot; however, two believed that most federal installations had these types of studies, and therefore assumed the same was true at this location.

It is not surprising, then, that most interviewees were more interested in the Depot's mission and what goes on there than in its Installation Restoration Program.

All interviewees except one expressed confidence about activities at the Depot. However, the one individual expressed skepticism about full disclosure of the Depot's activities, remarking that there must be more to the Depot, otherwise it wouldn't be so secretive. The only contact any interviewees have had with depot personnel was regarding rehabilitation of the road between the Depot and the highway. Several neighbors commented on the poor condition of the access road caused by heavy truck traffic to and from the Depot. However, those who had contact with Depot or National Defense Stockpile Center officials reported that they were listened to and treated with respect.

A number of interviewees recommended that the Depot manager work with the community to lift the veil of mystery surrounding the installation by making presentations to the county commission, city council, and civic groups. The PowerPoint presentation used by the Depot manager was seen as a good method of communication. Again, the Depot's mission and activities were the focus, not the Installation Restoration Program. Several said that tours of the Depot would be welcome.

Most interviewees believed that the Mason County Public Library should be the preferred site for the Information Repository for the documents related to the Installation Restoration Program. Some would like to see other material related to the Depot's mission, activities and what is stored there. Several mentioned that the County Courthouse might be a good location for the documents.

### **Public Issues**

Most of those interviewed said they are concerned about environmental issues in and around the community. However, when asked what level of community interest in environmental issues exists throughout the community, the responses were about evenly distributed between "high," "medium," and "low." Several responded that people's attitudes are shaped by events rather than by long-held beliefs.

Several interviewees noted that Point Pleasant's industrial past has shaped many citizens' attitudes regarding environmental awareness. They explained that the once numerous and now closed chemical plants along the Ohio River caused air and water quality problems. Additionally, a power company operating a large coal-fired power plant on the Ohio side of the Ohio River purchased and moved an entire small community away from its operation. Evidently, this was in response to environmental problems perceived as threatening by the local townspeople. Also mentioned was a former U.S. Army munitions plant (known locally as the "TNT Area") designated as a Superfund site. Several interviewees also noted that the city water wells and treatment system were contaminated by a chemical spill from rail cars, resulting in the shutdown and relocation of the entire system, paid for by the railroad. Most recently, an application to build a pulp mill was denied. Two public officials remarked that a small, loosely knit group of activists was instrumental in galvanizing public opinion against the plant. They noted that this was unfortunate because Mason County, with an unemployment rate hovering around double the national average, was in desperate need of jobs, particularly the higher paying jobs of a facility like the mill.

Interviewees reported that the local media was perceived to be only moderately concerned with environmental issues. Point Pleasant has only two small radio stations and a daily newspaper, *The Point Pleasant Register*. The newspaper was seen as the best of these outlets for any sort of news coverage. Regarding environmental issues and stories, the level of controversy seemed to be the key criterion for local reporting. Television stations in Charleston and Huntington were perceived to be more thorough and reliable sources of news, but not necessarily news in the Point Pleasant area.

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## Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Point Pleasant and Mason County area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Defense National Stockpile Center may schedule community relations activities throughout the Installation Restoration Program process at the Point Pleasant Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund. We will review this Community Relations Plan throughout the Installation Restoration Program process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

### Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The Depot will conduct community relations activities that will coincide with technical activities to ensure that the public receives information in a timely manner.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community. The CRP activities may consist of several elements including the following:

- **Information Repositories (IRs)** - An Information Repository for the Depot is a required project file for public use that contains site information, documents on site activities and general information about the cleanup program. Technical summaries, site reports and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that the public may stay better informed about the cleanup process. (Refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's IRs.)
- **Mailing List** – We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in Installation Restoration Program activities at the Point Pleasant Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact Dave Taylor at (304) 675-3410. (See Appendix C for the current mailing list.)
- **Community Meetings** - Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange among the Depot, other agencies, the media and the public. These meetings would inform area residents of the studies' results and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes would be prepared and made available to the public at future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings and in the Information Repositories.
- **Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Other** - The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information and remedial technologies in the form of fact



sheets, newsletters and progress reports to address concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.

- **Public Comment Periods** - Following the publication of any environmental cleanup decision documents, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method. Any public comment meetings will be held during required time periods for environmental cleanup documents. The public will be notified of these meetings through the local media. They will be held at a time and place convenient to the general public. Minutes of these meetings will be prepared and made available to the public at RAB meetings and in the Information Repositories.
- **Restoration Advisory Board** – If there is significant public interest, the Defense National Stockpile Center may form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) through which area residents will participate in the Installation Restoration Program. This group will review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The Board would provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives and local public officials.

### **Planned Community Relations Activities**

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required.
- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans.
- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods. Comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents such as Records of Decision (RODs) and No Further Action Decision Documents.
- Make copies of the RODs available for public review at the local Information Repositories after RODs are approved and signed, and prior to the commencement of the Remedial Action. A Notice of Availability for the ROD will be published in local newspapers that will also summarize the basis for and purpose of the selected action.
- Revise the Community Relations Plan when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase. Revisions to the Community Relations Plan should update facts and verify information; assess the community relations

program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take; develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process; and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary.

**For Additional Information**

The point of contact for all inquiries related to Installation Restoration Program activities at the Point Pleasant Depot is:

Mr. Dave Taylor  
Point Pleasant Depot  
Defense National Stockpile Center  
2601 Madison Ave.  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550-1603  
(304) 675-3410

Additional information related to the Installation Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

DNSC Public Affairs  
Attn: Environmental Division  
8725 John J. Kingman Road  
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223  
(703) 767-4430

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**Appendix A:**  
**Community Relations Plan**  
**Interviewees**

The following people were interviewed during the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. The Defense National Stockpile Center recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

Donna Backus ERA Real Estate 1911 Jefferson Blvd. Pleasant Valley, WV 25550	Amy Leach Dir. of Mktg & PR, Pleasant Valley Hospital 2520 Valley Pleasant Valley, WV 25550
Keith Biggs, Interested Citizen	Harold Cochran Business Neighbor
Tom Nunnery Principal, Ordnance Elementary School 2800 Birch Ave Pleasant Valley, WV 25550	Keith Shinn ERA Real Estate 1911 Jefferson Blvd. Pleasant Valley, WV 25550
Janey Collins ERA Real Estate 1911 Jefferson Blvd. Pleasant Valley, WV 25550	Beckie Stein ERA Real Estate 1911 Jefferson Blvd. Pleasant Valley, WV 25550
Lowell Cook Mason County Solid Waste Authority 503 28 <sup>th</sup> Street Point Pleasant, WV 25550	Brian Stepp President, Mason County Development Auth. RR 1, Box 475 A Pleasant Valley, WV 25550
Willard Hunt Depot Neighbor	Don & Jennifer Westfall Neighbors
Jack Fowler Director Point Pleasant River Museum 28 Main Street Point Pleasant, WV 25550	Steve Williamson City Inspector, City of Point Pleasant 400 Viand Street Point Pleasant, WV 25550
Rick Handley County Commissioner 2103 Mt. Vernon Ave. Point Pleasant, WV 25550	James Wilson City Councilman 3105 Kathnor Lane Pleasant Valley, WV 25550
Elaine Hunt City Council 2309 Mount Vernon Ave Pleasant Valley, WV 25550	Ed Woomer Mayor, City of Point Pleasant 400 Viand Street Point Pleasant, WV 25550
Charles Humphreys Director, County Tourism 305 Main Street Point Pleasant, WV 25550	

## **Appendix B: Information Repository**

The public information files for the Point Pleasant Depot Installation Restoration Program are held at:

**Mason County Public Library**

508 Viand Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-0894

Point of Contact: Jean Fisher or Chris Plants

**Hours of Operation:**

Monday – Friday:	10:00am – 8:00 pm
Saturday:	10:00am – 5:00 pm
Sunday:	Closed

**Point Pleasant Depot**

Defense National Stockpile Center  
2601 Madison Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550-1603  
(304) 675-3410

Point of Contact: Dave Taylor, Depot Manager

Business Hours: 7:00am – 4:15 pm

## **Appendix C: Mailing List**



The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations will receive information, as it becomes available, on Installation Restoration Program activities at the Point Pleasant Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should telephone Dave Taylor, Point Pleasant Depot manager, at (304) 675-3410.

### **Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties**

#### **Federal Officials**

Robert Byrd, U.S. Senator  
300 Virginia Street  
Charleston, WV 25301  
(304) 343-5855

John D. Rockefeller IV, U.S. Senator  
405 Capitol Street  
Charleston, WV 25301  
(304) 347-5372

Nick Rahall II, U.S. Representative  
106 Main St.  
Beckley, WV 25801  
(304) 252-5000

#### **County Officials**

Mason County Courthouse  
200 Sixth Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-1110

John Gerlach, County Administrator

County Commissioners  
Phyllis Ashley Arthur  
Rick Northrup  
Rick Handley

#### **Local Officials**

C. Edward Woome, Mayor  
400 Viand Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 575-5989

#### **State Officials**

Bob Wise, Governor  
State Capitol, Bldg. 1  
1900 Kanawha  
Charleston, WV 20305  
(304) 558-2000

Karen Facemyer, State Senator  
218W State Capitol  
Charleston, WV 25305  
(304) 357-7855

Lisa Smith, State Senator  
213 W State Capitol  
Charleston, WV 25305  
(304) 357-7843

Mike Hall, Delegate  
258 M Building 1  
Charleston, WV 25305  
(304) 340-3145

Patti Schoen, Delegate  
6UA Building 1  
Charleston, WV 25305  
(304) 340-3141

**City Council**

William Wallace, At Large  
2401 Madison Ave  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-7214

Kevin Nott, At Large  
136 English  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550

James Fetty, First Ward  
Rte. 2, Box 12  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-8064

Robert Doeffinger, Jr., Second Ward  
903 Main Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-5114

M. Leota Sang, Third Ward  
2015 Mount Vernon Ave.  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-3278

Robert Messick, Fourth Ward  
6 Windsor Court  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-7725

Elaine Grimm Hunt, Fifth Ward  
2309 Mount Vernon Ave.  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-2300

Ronald Kapp, Sixth Ward  
106 Liberty Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-5667

James Wilson, Seventh Ward  
3104 Kathnor Lane  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-6014

Carol Jones, Eighth Ward  
2932 Meadowbrook Drive  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-4402

**Media**

*Point Pleasant Register*  
200 Main Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-1333

*Charleston Gazette*  
1001 Virginia Street, East  
Charleston, WV 25301  
(304) 982-6397

*Herald Dispatch*  
P.O. Box 2017  
Huntington, WV 25720  
(304) 526-4000

WBGS-AM  
303 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Point Pleasant, WV 25550  
(304) 675-2763

WMGG-FM  
117 Portsmouth Road  
Gallipolis, OH 45631-1047  
(740) 446-3543

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## **Appendix D: Glossary**

**Comment Period:** A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA):** A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

**Decision Document:** A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Installation Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

**Focused Feasibility Study:** The Focused Feasibility Study is used to select the most appropriate remedial alternative for a site, to prepare cost estimates and to initiate the remedial design. When circumstances limit the number of available options, and therefore the number of available alternatives developed, a Focused Feasibility Study, focusing on two or three alternatives, may be applicable.

**Groundwater:** Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

**Hydrogeologic Study:** The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

**Information Repository:** A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning a Defense National Stockpile Center Installation Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near the Depot and is available for public access and review.

**Installation Restoration Program (IRP):** A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act environmental cleanup program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

**Monitoring Well:** A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

**Preliminary Assessment (PA):** The first phase of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present Depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the Depot. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the Depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

**Remedial Action (RA):** The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

**Remedial Design (RD):** The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS):** Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Installation Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

**Site Inspection (SI):** The second phase of the Installation Restoration Program. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

**Solvent:** A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA):** A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

**Surface Water:** Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):** The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.